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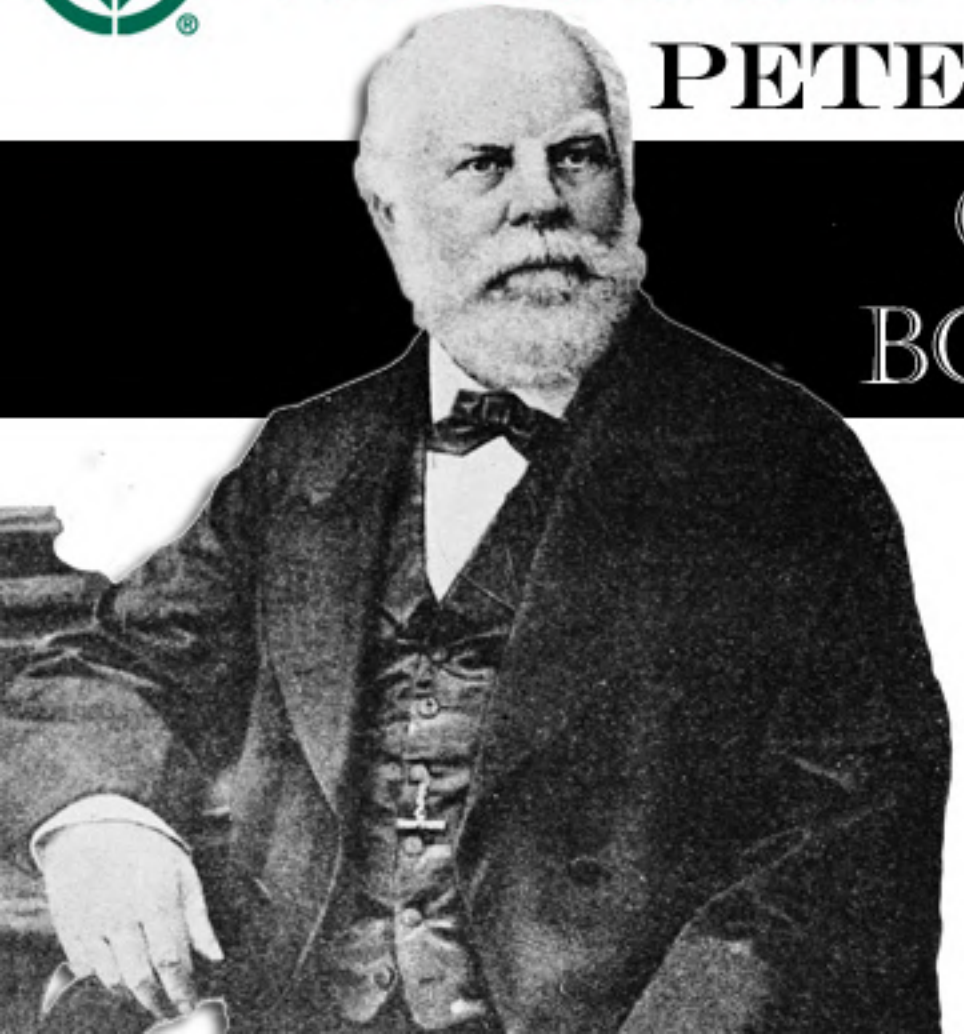

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2069-82

System &
Arrangement of Genera

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May 1855

Mamillaria

I. Eumamillaria s. M. lasiflorae

1 lactescentes M. applanata et esulae ?

2. Villiferae ? M. pusilla ? M. villifera ?

3 Minutae M. casoronthes

II. Coryphantha s. M. leptiflorae

4 Albiflorae M. pepperonthes

5 Flaviflorae

a; laxiflorae M. similis, Scheeriï

b; densiflorae s. ventricosae M. alvarezii, compacta et

6. Rubriflorae

a, sepalis integris M. conoidea

b. sepalis anachnoides M. radiosa et

c. tuberculis floriferis M. macromeris

M. uncinatae, M. macromeris M. Scheeriï and others are doubtful to which class they belong; M. uncinatae contain perhaps species from both classes. —

Cactaceae

I. Cotyledonibus accumbentibus s. parallelis.

A. Lateriflorae Melocacteae

a. tuberculosae Eumamillaria

b. costatae Melocactus

B. Apiciflorae Echinocacteae

a. aloeformes Anhalonium

b. tuberculosae Coryphantha

c. costatae Echinocactus

II. Cotyledonibus incumbentibus s. contortis omnes lateriflorae

A. Tubiflorae, semi nigris et Cereastreae

B. Rotiflorae semi albis Opuntiae

Over

Ovs

Perhaps a better method to arrange the Cactaceae would be:

3405

Cactaceae

I Cotyledonibus accumbentibus parallelis

A. Barba nuda

Cateri-florae { a. costatae
b tuberculatae

apici-florae { c. aloeformes
β. apiciflorae
B. Barba squamata et

Melocacteae
Melocactus
Mamillaria
Cumamillaria
Coryphantha
Anhalonium
Echinocacteae
Echinocactus

II. Cotyledonibus incumbentibus, contrariis

Cateri-florae { A. Tubiflorae
B. rotiflorae

Cereus
Opuntia

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Can Rhipsalis be a apiciflora?

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22 May 1870

Cereus

A **Echinocereus** breviscaules

1. **Breviflori** stamina tota (plerumque) conformia

a. Flores subapicales

Sepala ovarii squamiformia, ad axillam foliola

Gymnocalycium

Corealy stigm. albida flores albi diurni

sepala ovarii subulata ad axillam abeunde, ~~tandem patentia~~ reflexa

Rhodostigma

~~aut rely~~ stigm. coccinea, flos lateri diurni

b. Flores laterales

Sepala ovarii squamiformia, ad axillam aculeigera

Echinocereus

Corealy stigm. albida, fl. occ. nisi nunquam nocturni! vel Cact.

2. **Longiflori**

Flores laterales, stamina biformia

Sepala ovarii subulata, ad axillam

Echinopsis

Cereus

stigm. albida flores albi diurni

B Cereastrae

C. Phyllocactus

D

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Dr. Geo. Engelmann,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Sir,

I send herewith a few specimens of Cuscuta, which I collected in Illinois, and which I have not seen described. Will you please examine them and oblige

Yours truly,
C. A. Weber.

Belleville, Ill.
Dec. 13. 1868

May 22 1870

The "Echinocacti" with yellow flowers envelop
red brown wool with ~~purple~~ red stigmata
are in truth Cerei, analogous to the green
stigmated Echinocereus of the north —
tuberculate exalbuminous seeds straight
embryo, contrarious Cotyledons
might be called Rhodostigma

Polyacanthi is probably closely allied
Gymnocalycium is another allied
intermediate section, by the Cotyledons
to be referred to Cereus

over

ALL THE NEW REMEDIES CONSTANTLY ON HAND

ALEX. LEITCH,

APOTHECARY & CHEMIST,

Cor. 4th and Olive Sts., St. Louis.

CHEMIST

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Dear Sir,

Yours

of 8th inst. rec'd and [illegible]

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for Synoptical Catalogue 1860

Cactaceae

Fleshy and thickened mostly leafless plants, globular, oval or columnar, or flattened and jointed, bearing spines in bunches. Flowers sessile, sepals petals and stamens numerous, in several rows, ~~tied~~ (inferior) with their bases ~~and~~ adhered to the one-celled many-ovuled ovary and forming a short ~~x~~ cup or a longer tube; style single, Stigmas numerous. Fruit ~~usually~~ a one-celled, usually a fleshy ~~berry~~, rarely sometimes a ~~dry~~ berry with numerous anatropous seeds on several parietal placentae. Albumen little or none.

a. Seeds ~~brown or black~~ with a straight or curved embryo.

1. Mamillaria, Haworth.

Sepals and petals united into a short tube beyond the naked ovary; berry juicy, oval or ~~clavate~~ club-shaped; embryo straight, without albumen, cotyledons very short, globose. — Plants globose or oval, simple or branching, covered with spine-bearing tubercles, from the axils (base) of which, distant from the spines, the flowers rise; flowers usually small, fully open only in sunshine, and then about as wide as they are long.

§. Eumamillaria: flowers usually small from the axils of the older (~~never~~ grooved) tubercles.

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Cactaceae.

Fleshy and thickened mostly leafless plants, globular, oval or columnar, bearing on tubercles or on the angles bunches of spines, or flattened and jointed

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Genera

Eumanthus Eng. Syn. Cact. p. . Mex. Bot. Cact p. = Mamillaria Berg Allg. Gart. Z. 1853....

Lepismium, Pfeiffera in Otto. G. Z. 1835 (vol III) p. 314 IV (1836) 185
Cf. Encan (1837) p. 138 Salm H.D. 1850 p. 61

Anhalonium Lemaire Cact. gen. nov. (Jan 1839) p. 1. Salm H.D. 1850 p. 4
(Vde Jussieu = Mam. M. nov. in Ann. Acad. Paris. T. VI. fasc. V. p. 18.)

Ariocarpus Scheidw. Bull. Acad. Brux. Aug (1838) p. 2. t. 1.

Pelecyphora Ehrenberg = Mohl & Schlecht. Bot. Zeit. I. p. 737 (1843)
W.A. III, 822 Salm H.D. 1850 p. 5 = Mamillaria pro parte. fasc. V. p. 18?

Discocactus Pfeiffer = Ann. nov. Nat. Curs XIX. part I p. 118 (1837.)
W.A. III. 816
Salm H.D. 1850 p. 23

Malacocarpus Salm H.D. 1850 p. 24

Astrophytum Lemaire Cact. gen nov (1839) p. 3 W.A. III 817.
Cact.

Leuchtenbergia Fischer mss in
Hook. Bot Mag. t. 4393 Salm H.D. 1850 p. 36
Journ. N. nov. fasc III. (1837?) p. 75
Echinopsis Jussieu Ann Acad. reg. Par II. (1839?) p. 675
fide Lindl: Journ. Ann. Acad. Paris VII. 675. Salm H.D. 1850. p. 37. Miquel gen cact. Salm + J.J. 1855 p. 337

Echinocactus Lemaire Cact. gen. nov. (1839) p. 10.
= Echinopsis Juss.

Sclerocactus Lemaire Cact. gen. (1839) p. 6 Salm H.D. 1850
nom. (W.A. III. 818) p. 39

Phyllocactus Link Handb. III. p. 11. (1833) Salm H.D. 1850
p. 54

" Phyllocereus Miquel gen Cact (1839) Lindl. gen " fide Salm 1850
Phyllanthus Miquel Bull Neerl 1839 p. 112 fide Lindl gen p. 944 (Cereus?) p. 54

Pfeiffera Salm + H.D. 845 p. 40 H.D. 1850 p. 61
W.A. III, 821

Discocactus Salm H.D. 1850 p. 57
Discocactus (make) Lindley Bot. reg. vol 31. (1845) tab. 9.

Nopalea Salm H.D. 1850 p. 63

Pyrrhocalymium Pfeiff. = Cal. H. Schelhas. 1843 (1846) Diagnosis
(Echinocactus Salm = Cereus Link) (only the name?) abb. II tab I (tab. 12.) icon. J. Schnitz
(see Salm 1850 p. 171)

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Manillani Eng. = C.B. p. 3. note. E.Syn. 4 W.A.V. 33

subgen Leucanillarium E. = C.D. p. 3. E.Syn. 4 W.A.V. 33

" Corypharantha E. — C.B. p. 10. E.Syn. 8 W.A.V. 35

" Arachnoidea E. = C.B. p. 17. x p. 3. note ex Gr. 16. p. 74 E.Syn. 14 W.A.V. 38

" Echinocereus Salm Eng. = H. Prod (1849) p. 50 Salm: H.S. 1850 p. E = C.B. p. 28. note E.Syn. 22 W.A.V. 42

Eucereus Eng = C.B. p. 40 note E.Syn. 30 W.A.V. 46

Lepidocereus E = C.B. p. 42 note E.Syn. 31 W.A.V. 46

Pilocereus Eng. — C.B. p. 44 note E.Syn. 32 W.A.V. 47

Tourn. Inst. 239. t. 122

Opuntia Eng = C.B. p. 45. note & pag. 76. E.Syn. 33 tab. 48

Leptopuntia E = C.B. p. 45 E.Syn. 33. W.A.V. 48

" Platopuntia E. = C.B. p. 47 E.Syn. 34. W.A.V. 48

" Cylindropuntia E = C.B. p. 53 E.Syn. 46. W.A.V. 54

Opuntiae cylindricae DC. Prodr. p. 65. Ordo III. 471

Echinocactus Lk & Otto Eng = Syn. 15. W.A.V. 38.

Cereus. Haw. E. Syn. p. 22.

Manillarii sensu stricto Pfeiff. = Allg. G. J. 1853 pg. 74
= Eucanillarii Eng.

Echinocactus = partim (Corypharantha Eng) Pfeiff Allg. G. J. 1853. p. 74

Pilocereus subgen Eng. =
= Cephalocereus Pfeiff. = Allg. G. J. 1838 p. 142 non p. Eucer

gen. Cephalophorus Lem. Hort. Monv. 1838. p. 33.
afterwards altered by him into Pilocereus

sect Cephalophorus Miquel = Bull. Neerl. 1839 p. 111
Cirrinosum, Necker, Elem. n. 740.

sect Cereus Miquel Bull. Neerl. 1839. p. 111 comprises all Cerei
not included in Cephalophorus

Eulychnia, Phil. Philippi, Reise durch die Wüste Atacama, Halle 1860 p. 149
Benth & Hook gen I. 1008 quote: Philippi Flor Attacam
23 t. 11. A

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Echinocereus Eng. Wisl. Rep. 1848 not 7 see Cactus p. 943

Cactus Linn. Syst. Nat. ed I. 1735

Melocactus Tournef. 425 (ex Clus) C. Bauh. pin 384. DC. Dissert (1829) p. 32 (independent as it seems of ??)
DC. Rev. p. 32
Link & Otto in V. d. G. D. V. f. B. III. 417
DC. Prod III. 460 (1828) Lk & Otto Dissert (1827) p. 8 Cactus Haw. syn. 172 (1812) in part.
Pf. En. 1837 p. 40 Sch Hb. 1850 p. 21 Succ. pl. nov III. p. 63

Cereus Juss. A. J. 1716 (ed Lin) DC. cat. H. Monsp. (1813) Haw. syn. (1812) 173.
DC. Prod III. 463 (1828) Pf. En. 69 (1837 Sch Hb 1850 p. 41
DC. Rev. p. 39 (ed Lin) Succ. pl. nov. for III. p. 74 (for R)

Opuntia Tourn. 123 Tourn. inst. 239. t. 122 Mill. dict. Haw. syn. 187
DC. Prod III 471 (1828) Pf. Enum (1837) 143 Sch Hb. 1850 p. 64 (1812)
DC. Rev. p. 61 Succ. pl. nov. for III. p. 87 (1827?)

Tuna Dill ed Hort. 295 - 299 (fide Ed Lin) + Dill Cath. t. 379 - 383 (for DC Pl.)

Pereskia Plum gen. p. 35 t. 26
Lin gen ed I. n. 402 Mill. dict.
Rhodocactus
Haw. syn. (1812) p. 197 DC. Prod III (1828) 474 Pf. enum (1837) p. 175
Sch Hb. 1850 p. 75 DC. Rev. p. 73 Succ. pl. nov. for III. p. 95

Mammillaria Haworth Synops. p. 177 (1812) DC. Pr. III. 458 (1828)
Pf. En. 1837. p. 5. S. Hb. 1850 p. 5 DC. Revue 1829 p. 26
Succ. pl. nov. III. p. 65

Echinocactus Link & Otto in V. d. G. D. V. f. B. III. 420
DC. Prod III. (1828) p. 461 Dissert (1827) p. 11 Cactus Haw. syn. 216 (1812) in part.
S. Hb. 1850 p. 25 DC. Revue p. 35 (1829) Pf. En. (1837) p. 47
Succ. pl. nov for III. p. 68

Phyllocactus Link. elem (!!) elem! Bot. Mag. I p. 85. Pfeiffer, elementa 3 vol 1890-1791)
(Phyllanthus / Haw. Syn. 197 (1812) ad Phyllanthus)

Epiphyllum Hermann parad batav. add. ad (ex Dill). (ined. = Phyllocactus Link)
Haw. Syn. 197 (1812) = Phyllocactus! Author of the modern gen Epiphyllum
Sch Hb. 1850. p. 56 Pf. En. 127 (1837)

Phyllanthus Mig. Bullet Neerl. 1839. p. 112 for Lindl. Gen. p. 944

Rhipsalis Gaertn. fr. I p. 136 t. 28 (1788) Haw. syn (1812) 186
DC. Prod III (1828) 475 Pf. En. 129 (1837) & Haw. suppl. (1819) p. 85
St. Rev. p. 77

Hariota Adanson Fam. 2. p. 243 (1763) Lem. in gen Ster 1839 p. 74
Harriota DC. Mem. (1834) p. 23 Pf. enum (1837) 141 [different]

x Melocactus as a modern genus was, it seems first established by Link & Otto l.c. 1827; but also independently by DeCandolle Revue p. 32 (published 1829 but already quoted 1828 in Prod. & perhaps read before the Link & Otto already in 1826 or 27 it seems to eliminate (Prod. III p. 460) — but it is strange that he in the Revue speaks of "Otto's new genus Echinocactus with 12 new species (14 in Prod. III) for Otto published any thing earlier than the work with Link 1827 ?

Opuntieae Cylindraceae DC. Prod 1828. 471. DC Revue p. 65

Anhalonium ?
Pelecyphora ?

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Frankf. Feb. 1857

Results of Exam. of Sem. Cast.

I have seen no seeds resembling Opuntia: they stand separate from all others; (Pereskia I have not seen) and I do not refer them to them.

Albumen ☐ fleshy never in Lemanthani
Anhalonium, Melocactus, Malacocarpus,
Echinopsis Cereus Rhipsalis

Present only in many Echinocactus and Some Coryphanthae

Cotyled. parallelae: { Mamillaria, Anhalonium, Echinocactus & Melocarpus, Echinopsis

Cotyled contrariae { Melocactus, Cereus, (Hylocereus), Rhipsalis, Epiphyllum, Phyllocactus, Opuntia

Mam. Hamata 1, Lemanthani 1, seu fusca, rotundata, purpurea.
Cereis 1. angulosis - rotundata.
2, sem. fusca dimidia rotundata
3 sem. nigra costata rotundata
4. sem nigra laevi-rotunda nigra
2, Coryphanthae 1. sem fusca purp. laevia
2, sem fusca rotundata
2 sem nigra costata rotundata.

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Cactee Linnæa

C. Linnæi ed. Burmann

Amstelodam. 1755

Cactæae

191 Cactus octangulares erecti

192 C. Cochinitus

193 C. ramosissimus

194 C. ramosus

195. 1. C. erecti octangulari

2 C. octangulari

196 C. erecti ramosus Mexicanus

197. 1. C. carinati (Peruvian

2 C. hexagonus aphyllus (Alypodium

198 C. articulato-prolifer

199 1 C. repens 5 angularis

2 C. repens trigonus

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ALEX. LEITCH,

APOTHECARY AND CHEMIST,

Marble Building, Cor. Fourth and Olive Streets,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

200 1. C. trifoliata sp.

2 C. ovata Hitchcock

201. 1 C. sessilis Torrey

(maculata)

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Ei

Melanotes

Ger
Ian Ca

Leucht-burgia
Echinocactus

Cereus
Echinocereus
Pilocereus } Sect
Echinopsis
Phyllocactus } Sect

Rhipsalis
Lepismium

Peireskia

Opuntia

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206
l'ai reçu
Petit

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Names of the Families
of Plants
from A. P. de Candolle
Paris 1829

Vol 109 pl. 21

Opuntia is a name of Theophraste, meaning a thistle
plant growing near Opus (Theodii) or Opuntium
(Boeotia)

Cactus is also a name of Theophraste, designating
a spiny sicilian plant (perhaps cheiranthus)

Melocactus is Tournefort name

Pereskia " Plumier "

Linné adopted Plumier's 2 genera: Cactus
& Pereskia, but united them again
afterwards.

De Candolle in this work (1829) divides
all the Cactaceæ in Mamil. Melocact. Echinocac.
Cereus. Opuntia Pereskia & Rhipsalis.
and takes care that the same specific
name is not repeated in any of these
genera, so that we shall easily
may easily see them, when we want to
write them.

3415

The Cyrtosperma III, p. 457–476 is an extract of this work

p. 9. Opuntia cylindrica has 10 parallel spines & leaves (or tubercles) and each spine has 25 Tubercles.

The wool and spines in the axilla of the leaves are again found in two allied families

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the Gymnocarineae

and the Porte Carrée, ~~the ck~~

in the first the axillary spines are bigger, in the latter they form a slit, slick.

Rhipsalis in like Porte Carrée, Cky

p. 11 The flower springs in Cactaceae from the center of the fascicle, i.e. from the axil of the leaves or otherwise ought be thought to be indicated.

" the tubercles of Mamillaria are real leaves analogous or almost identical with the "Feuilles écailleuses" D.C. Nothing exists therefore the tubercles of the other Cactaceae & the Mamelons of the Mamillaria

Lemaire (Letter May 9th 1863
has now adopted 29 genera of Cactaceae

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JOHN S. CAVENDER,
Late Col. 29th Regt. Mo. Vols.

EDWARD S. ROWSE,
Late Chief Clerk in Office for Payment of Discharged Soldiers.

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~~Leaves very sharp and downwardly barbed~~

~~The~~ ~~are armed with sharp barbed spines, like the~~

~~spines, Consequently~~ they adhere most disagreeably to the skin or clothing

~~detaching themselves from the~~

detaching themselves from the plant

These are very sharp and barbed backward, and fall loosely attached at their insertion; consequently when touched they come off readily from the plant and adhere most disagreeably to the skin or clothing

of Plat Opuntia

The genus Opuntia develops a cylindrical stem which is often flattened, sometimes lobed, to foliaceous expansions which there is often no leaf-stem itself (which is usually green) Spines are found, but the stem to its proper shape & function

Study the development of Cacti. for seedlings
for classification

Mamillaria is a low form? the baby form

Gymnocalycium Mamill. Echin & Echinocereus alike.

Cereus stem from the start (but Cer gigt!!)

Cylindrop. & Opuntia alike at first

Opu (Pereskia)

see next page
other side

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14 Cactaceae enumerated in Synopsis 1856

which are Mexican and not found in the territory of the U. States.

4. Mam. barbata
12. M. gummifera
19. M. compacta
24. M. conoidea — Mam. 4 spec
19. Echinocactus unguispinus — Echin. 1. "
7. Cereus adustus
8. C. rufispinus
9. C. longisetus — Cer 3 "
1. Opuntia stenopetala
3. O. Ficus Indica — (Calk
4. O. Tuna — (Calk.
14 O. setispina
19. O. microdasys
24. O. bulbispina — Opunt 6

Cactaceae 14 spec

Of these 2 Opuntiae are cultivated, all the other 12 are natives of the north of Mexico. ——

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Op. filipendula L. mihelba O. glaucescens Hook. Fl. 457

Op. Blainvillei seems distinct from O. Wyttenbachii by its small leaves.
&c

Jurtzinski (Nouv. Mém. p. 57.) says (1837) that only Maxill. Riviera & Meloracteata are now found to be good species.
— But Maxa & Schweinfurthii are not well distinguished
and on the other hand no genus as well characterized
as Ophrydeæ!

Jurtzinski in the first who says that Orchideæ & spec. of Ophrydeæ
are always entirely buried

Jurtzinski III. 110 says that the groove ÷ M. pyramidalis
reminds him of the areolæ of Echinocactus!

Jurtzinski III. 1837 p. 101 O. Maxillaris a/ succo limpido
p. 115 by succo lactescente

Pfeiffer — Nomenclator Botanicus XIX. I. pg 9. tab 16 f. 9 (1837
represents the germination of Melon nubeus just
like a Maxillaria!

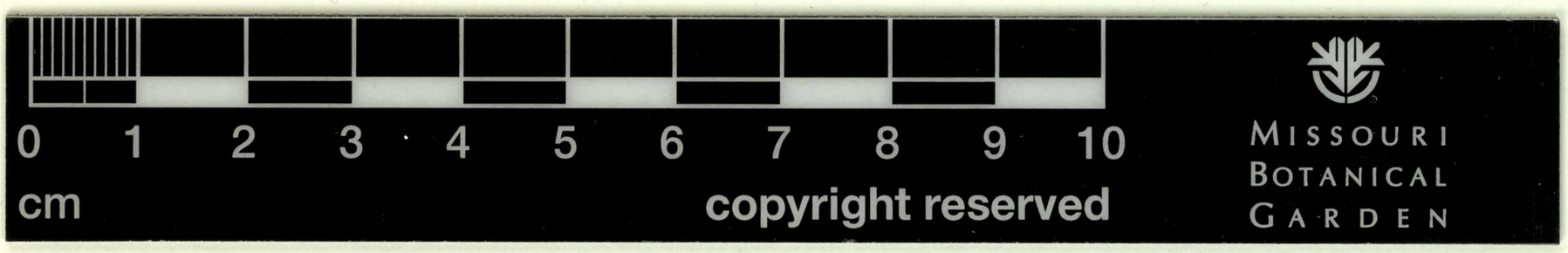
Lemaire Cact. nov. gen 1839. p 65. distinguished the Cactoids
÷ a/ Phyllarioroly Cedoneæ and A. phyllactoroly Cedoneæ
Cereus in the former; Echinocactus, Melocactus etc ÷ the latter

M. discoformis seems to belong to gasteropoda etc

M. superbexta Mart. Cactoideæ ex. W.R.T. 288
Magnidiflora Otto = radiosa ??
Schweinfurthii 1837 ÷ Bull Brux. was the first, it seems, to [illegible]
to act with each species which Cactoideæ

Anhalonium — Is a section of Maxillaria? Jurtzinski
÷ Pl. nov. V. p. 18 (1845

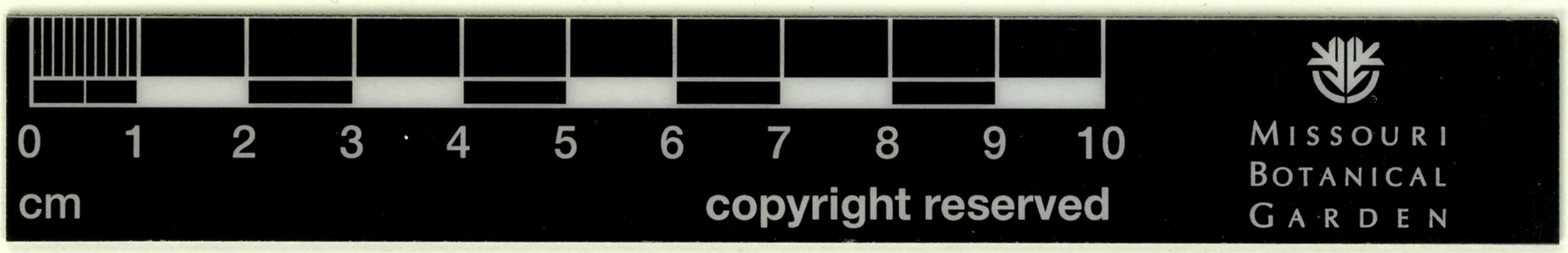
Op. media Haworth ÷ var of Missouriensis — Op. 158
Melocact amœna begins Lagunayan (Tenderfoot)



3419

myself, the extensive and beautiful
collections of ~~my~~ friend ~~Feadrich~~ Lindheimer
together with his very full notes enable
me to attempt ~~the~~ a sketch of the character
of that flora.

And ~~I will~~ here take the liberty of again
reminding you of a remark made a day or
to ago by one of our highest authorities in speaking
~~in regard~~ of value on to original collections,
and which can not be ~~too often~~ efficiently repeated
and inculcated: that is it is not only
the specimen itself which is valuable,
but, ~~that~~ the notes, the data in regard to
exact locality, association with other
forms, and all circumstances tending
to enlighten us in regard to it, are
absolutely necessary to give to the specimen
its full value (~~importance~~). ⊕ see page 5

In place of the Buckeye from which
the citizens of your state ~~have strikingly~~ sometimes ~~are~~
~~also named~~, we find there the pretty
~~Edwardsia~~ Aesculus Discolor, Ark however
also occurs in many southern states,
and the nearly allied genus Ungnadia
peculiar to those regions and remarkable
for its small sweet but intoxicating dimeter
nuts. — The plum trees, not large
in the north become considerably smaller
here, so Prunus rivularis and
especially the very small leaved curious
Pr. microphylla, the leaves and flowers
of which are hardly larger than cranberry
leaves. Even the small and bad tree
is here represented in this region by a low shrub, the Celtis
occidentalis

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN
GEORGE ENGELMANN PAPERS